

CAVALRY MAIN DEPENDENCE FOR MEXICAN RECONNAISSANCE

Despite Use of Aeroplanes, Mounted Troops Have Stood the Test and Have Done the Most Scouting for American Army.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, May 11 (by motor truck to Columbus, N. M., May 20)—One phase of the Villa chase noted by army officers has been that the value of cavalry for scouting and all-round fighting has not at all decreased.

Notwithstanding the use of aeroplanes for scouting, the cavalry reconnaissance lost none of its military value. Four sets of conditions developed, under which the aeroplanes could not count in fog, darkness, in rains and in cloudy weather. The cavalry, however, could perform efficient scouting in darkness or under cover of rain clouds. Every important fight with bandits was accomplished under cover of night, which made surprise attacks possible.

Few persons, even those with the expedition, realized that the remarkable feat of maintaining the supply line was done largely as an auxiliary for cavalry operations. The mules carried only two pounds, whereas the daily ration for a horse is eleven pounds, so that the mules were in the proportion of their loads for the horses.

For several weeks most of the cavalry operated without truck rations, and

thought as infantry, that is dismounted and with rifles or pistols. The difference between the cavalry and the infantry lay in the years of careful training which enabled them to keep the horses in good condition. The animals probably nine-tenths of the animals would have perished under the hands of the Indians if the cavalry had not been horsemen. It was this training which upset the predictions on the border that the cavalry would be horse-horror. They not stand up under hard mountain chase. For more than a month over the border the cavalry was not allowed to stand while the American cavalrymen sent the same mounts going, against the Indians, which the Indian warriors sent horses to death and seized fresh animals while the Americans pressed the chase.

One change in cavalry armament had been suggested by the Indians. It was, namely, the abandonment of the sabre. Although enthusiastic cavalry officers were not in the habit of using the sabre, a traditional weapon of American cavalry, still it is one of the most conspicuous and has been discussed in the United States Army and Cavalry on Villa chases.

believe the Germans never will attempt a Calais drive while so busily occupied at Verdun.

Whatever the German plans, the western arena is sure to furnish dramatic military events in coming weeks.

WESTERN ARENA.

Chronological Events.

SUNDAY.

Germans reported to be strongly reinforcing to make another drive toward Calais.

British drive Germans from their occupied positions north of Mouchy-aux-Bois and east of Vermelles.

Intermittent cannonading on the Verdun front.

Germans repulse French grenade attack.

MONDAY.

British attacks on Germans near Hulloch reported to have failed.

French claim to have repulsed several German attacks in the Le Mesnil-Les Maisons de Champagne region.

French report storming of German trenches over 200-meter front on the heights of the Meuse.

Belgians drive back Germans along Yser after latter attack.

Germans repulse French attacks at Hill 304.

TUESDAY.
French attacks on German positions at Hill 304 reported repulsed.
French attack on Germans north of Vaux fails.
Germans repulsed in region of Butte Mesnil.
German and British fliers fight twenty-seven battles in air.
Germans keep up heavy bombardment in a sector of the wood.
French check German attack west of Hill 304.
French fliers again shell Metz.

WEDNESDAY.
French capture German fort on Hill 304.
Germans report repulse of three French attacks on their positions at Hill 304.
French raid German trench north of Hill 257.
Germans and British fight thirteen air combats.

THURSDAY.
Germans deliver tremendous attacks at French positions, gain footing south of Hill 287, but generally are repulsed, according to Paris.
Germans report repulse of three French attacks at Hill 304.

FRIDAY.
Five civilians killed and eleven injured when Germans bombard DUNKIRK.
German attack in Champagne reported repulsed by French.
German attempt to cross Yser canal between Steenstraete and Het-Sas reported repulsed by British.
Heavy artillery action in Hill 304 region.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN ARENA.

Chronological Events.

SUNDAY.

Italians report repulse of enemy attacks on Cukia and before Lucinico.

Austrians report repulse of Italian attacks west of San Martino.

MONDAY.

Italians claim storming of enemy position of Crozzon del Diavolo.

Austrians claim repulse of Italian attacks against Cima Della Coste reported repulsed.

Italians claim complete occupation of the crest west of Fargordia and Lares Glaciers.

TUESDAY.

Austrians claim capture of Italian trenches on Armentaria ridge, in Suzana.

the northern Cagnolo valley and south of Rovereto, 2,900 men reported taken prisoner.

General Italian attacks on the Col de Lana and Tresol sector reported repulsed.

Austrians reported repulsed on Monte Pari slopes.

WEDNESDAY.

Austrians pressing their general offensive, claim to have captured 6,000 Italians.

Italians report repulse of Austrians in La Cerna area with huge losses.

Italian armor, drop bombs on Castle Tesina, Ospedaleiro, Monte Beluna, Della Carnia and Gemona. Italian fiers shell Dellach and Kotschach.

THURSDAY.

Austrians repulse Italian attempts to recapture positions near Bagni.

Italians deliver repeated attacks in

ward. "Imagine the following case, which we will call hypothetical: Suppose you found that your cables were being used to send reports which, when not absolutely untrue, were intended to magnify German victories, to preach the doctrine of German all-powerfulness, to depreciate this country and her allies, and to do everything possible to influence Germans throughout the world and neutrals, wherever they may be found, to sympathize with Germany and her allies, to push her propaganda, advance her cause, vilify England and our allies, and to do everything possible in every corner of the globe where

It seems possible to embarrass us? Suppose you found this to be going on, what would you do?"

Sir Edward referred to "the very large measure of freedom allowed to the mission and other correspondents, and asked:

"Why is your American enterprise, which has everything before it, unable to tell us more of what goes on in Germany? Many of the agencies have very enterprising correspondents in Berlin. Why, I wonder, do they not tell us more of what is going on in the reichstag and generally about political discussions?"

The morning after Sir Edward concluded "that while on one side this office is destructive, on the other it is the means of supplying the neutral agencies and correspondents a great deal of information which has not only a political value, but a moral value. I think it can be said that every naval and military event of importance which has occurred in the last few months has gone to the press through this office, and though in criticising us they are right, the fact is, it still remains a fact. The only credit we claim is that we issue all our news as quickly as possible, and out of delay, and we think it is doubtful whether the press would receive it so regularly if we did not have it here as our regular bureau."

The common people of Mexico would not have been so ready to exult that it made it possible for them to be saved from starvation, according to letters that Prof. G. W. Caviness, superintendent of missionary operations in that country for the Seventh-day Adventist denomination, has just received at their temporary office in Takoma Park. Prof. Caviness has been in the country for the past six months, and are editing a Spanish church paper and a Spanish newspaper from the Takoma Park until conditions improve in Mexico.

One church worker residing in El Paso has written as follows concerning conditions existing in Juarez, just across the border from the Rio Grande River: "It is true there is much poverty here. People have neither peace nor rice, coal, and hunger and nakedness abound."

A physician, who has been in Guadalupe for the past twenty years says that there has been a general exodus of Americans from that part of the country during the last six months, and that the people still remaining are thinking of leaving.

Conditions at San Luis Potosi.

One mission station at San Luis

BRITAIN'S CENSOR EXPLAINS METHODS

Sir Edward Cook Says Bureau
Aims to Rush, Not
Stop News.

**POINTS TO EFFICIENCY
OF BUREAU AT BERLIN**

**Shows How Powers Have Been Used
With Aim of Halting Only
Military Secrets.**

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
LONDON, May 11.—With the war no far from completion of its second year the American newspaper correspondents in London have become so accustomed to working under the handicaps of a censorship that there is now comparatively little friction between the men who would send the news and those who would stop it. Although there are occasional stoppages that are past understanding, correspondents generally have learned the limitations under which they can disseminate news from a belligerent country and the censors have at the same time general

become more reasonable.

In an interview with Sir Edward T. Cook, who, with Sir Frank A. Swettenham, directs the press bureau, a correspondent of the Associated Press has been given an exposition of the principles under which the handling of the papers, is administered under war conditions.

Sir Edward is best known in journalism as the former editor of the Daily News, and since his retirement from that position he has devoted himself to literary labors. He has edited John Ruskin's works and was Ruskin's biographer, making many important contributions to the knowledge of the life of the war began he has published a life of Delane, the famous editor of the Times.

Prize From von Bernstorff.

In beginning his exposition, Sir Edward told the correspondent that the press bureau never censors articles or telegrams criticising the censorship. He urged the correspondent not to speak "too much good" of the censorship.

"I don't suppose you are likely to do so," he said, "but you would really do a terrible blow if you did. The enterprising newspaper or news agency usually is the most effective critic of the censorship, and if the day should ever come when the newspapers, British and neutral, conspired to praise the press bureau it would be a catastrophe for our enemies, and for other of us; it would mean either that the journalists had lost the sense that it would be a catastrophe here had been neglecting their duty."

Sir Edward declared that the only

M BATTLE WITH W



CAPTURED WAR TROPHIES. THEY
BERBERLAND FUSILIERS, AND WERE
THE GERMAN FRONT. AT A POINT

IRISH ARE KEPT WARM BY FUEL FROM SWAMPS

Inexhaustible Supply Provided by
Bogs Covering One-Seventh
of Island's Area.

Potosi says that his followers are having a difficult time to live on account of the scarcity of foodstuffs. They are eating one meal a day, while on some days they go without a morsel to eat. The distress and poverty are growing worse as time passes, he says. By the sentiment of the people in this section of the country, he declares, especially those outside of the army, is that they don't care who comes if they can get something to eat.

From Mexico City the Cavinesses have heard that conditions are as unsettled as in other parts of the country. A trained nurse, who is spending his time administering to typhus cases, says that in twenty-six days she has

Her revolutions may fail, disease may destroy her people, drought and famine may starve her people, but one feature of Ireland remains constant—her vast peat bogs, which furnish a bulky but inexpensive fuel for the island's numerous poor. The National Geographic Society, from its Washington headquarters, gives out the following peat bulletin:

"Nearly one-seventh of the area of Ireland is bog land, unfit for cultivation, but this territory, nearly 4,500 square miles, yields an almost inexhaustible supply of cheap fuel which for centuries has kept hundreds of thousands from desperate suffering during the penetratingly damp cold of winter.

"Peat harvesting is an important industry in the Irish lowlands, and one of the factors which commends it to the poor is that all the members of the family can contribute to the work in proportion to their full physical strength. The men can wield the spade-like slane, carving the turf into bricks, while the children carry the wet sod to places in the bog where it is left to dry for from four to six weeks.

Transported by Donkeys.

"In the meantime the women are busy packing the dried product in big panniers slung over the backs of diminutive donkeys. These donkeys carry a heavy load, and it is not infrequently the more women than draft animals, the former will strap panniers across their own shoulders and aid in solving the problem of transportation.

"In some of the bogs, where the percentage of water is unusually high, the 'dried moss' is so soft and spongy that the women, with their hands and feet until it is of sufficient consistency to be lifted out and patted.

"Peat, which is a composite of numerous aquatic plants and mosses oxidized in a moist atmosphere and compressed under the weight of the bog, is thoroughly dried, burns much more quickly than coal, and it is considered a better fuel than the tarred and

by all parties, indicating the strong determination of Sweden to remain neutral.

Great Britain and Sweden began involved in a dispute several months ago as a result of detention of Swedish ships by the British, and particularly in reference to the Swedish mail steamer, the *Prinsessan*. Sweden has recently reported that the principal Sweden held up thousands of parcels in transit by mail from Russia to England.

American Missionary Sentenced

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Max Woolf, Methodist minister, claiming to be an American "independent" missionary, who arrived May 12 to attend a Bible conference, has been sentenced to three weeks imprisonment and recommended for deportation for neglecting to notify the authorities of a change of address.

selling for an English penny (2 cents). In recent years numerous methods have been devised to improve this kind of the bags by shredding and then compressing the carbonized growth into briquets, which burn very much like coal.

Other Uses for Peat.

"Mixed with crude molasses from sugar mills it is also used as a forage for cattle, while semi-successful the vegetable fibers into a cheap grade of paper. Several processes also have been devised to distill from peat a commercial alcohol, a by-product of this manufacture being the large quantities of ammonium sulphate, which is valuable as a fertilizer."

"The peat lands of Ireland have been so persistently emphasized in all economic discussions of the Irish people

**Cigarette Smoking
Bars Many Recruits**

NEW YORK, May 20.—Faulty respiration and tachycardia, or rapid heart beat, due to excessive cigarette smoking, caused 50 per cent of rejections at the United States Marine Corps recruiting station in this city since the first of May, according to Capt. Frank E. Evans, recruiting officer.

Although many young men were influenced by the preparedness parade of last Saturday, they seek out the recruiting officers for the Marine Corps, not a single applicant has been accepted

As well as in the literature of the country, that the average individual has come to think of this island as having a virtual tobacco monopoly, but a number of facts, there are eight times as many square miles of such forest in the nearby continent of Europe as there are in Ireland while continental Europe's bogs aggregate an area as small as the island of Fyn in Denmark. Not all bogs produce peat fuel, however.

The czar of Russia rides a bicycle, plays tennis and bowls ninepins. He collected an excellent summer

of those who applied.

The Marine Corps standard is very high, Capt. Evans explains, and of the last 145 applicants examined, only 12 were accepted. Upon examination he has rapid pulse, shortness of breath and other symptoms easily recognized in the applicant who smokes cigarettes excessively or incessantly.

"FIGHTING FIFTH" RETURNS FROM BATTLE WITH WAR TROPHIES.

UNDERWOOD PHOTO

JUBILANT MEMBERS OF THE "FIGHTING FIFTH" MAKING MERRY OVER CAPTURED WAR TROPHIES. THEY ARE TRYING ON HELMETS, CAPS, GAS MASKS AND OTHER TROPHIES. THESE MEN ARE OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS, AND WERE THE HEROES OF THE BATTLE OF ST. ELOI, A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT WHICH TOOK PLACE ON A SECTOR OF THE GERMAN FRONT, AT A POINT SOUTH OF YPRES.